



Welcome to Northeast Washington

This is the edited version of an Assignment Guide that is given to out of area resources that are assigned to the Districts that NEWICC serves.

The Northeast Washington Interagency Communications Center (NEWICC) is located in Colville Washington at S 225 Silke Road. See Colville NEWICC Map. NEWICC resides on the DNR – NE Region compound and is located west of the Colville Airport.

Dispatch serves the Colville National Forest (comprising of 4 districts: Republic, 3 Rivers, Sullivan Lake, and Newport); DNR – NE Region (comprising of 4 districts: Highlands, South Okanogan, Arcadia, and North Columbia); US Fish & Wildlife Service (comprising of the Little Pend Oreille Refuge and Turnbull Wildlife Refuge); and the Spokane District of BLM (covering all Eastern Washington).

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Maps

 Map A = NEWICC Dispatch Zones

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Welcome!

For your assignment here, you will be called by your HOME call sign. If there is already a unit with the same number, we will call you by your Home name and number, ie. Northwest 462. We will not be using the E# that you were assigned when you left with your order as your radio call sign.

Northeast Dispatch uses a computer dispatching system called WildCAD. As soon as you arrive, please let dispatch know so we can enter you into WildCAD as a resource. During your stay here, you will need to get familiar with the “dispatch locations – MAP D” and use these as you move locations. You will notify dispatch of your call sign and new location after you have made the move and are at the new location. When plotting a fire, WildCAD is used to derive the closest units, according to these locations. See Dispatch Protocols.

For the most part, you will be assigned to a District, which is generally in charge of your daily work assignments, expectations, and logistics during your assignment. You may be assigned to another district depending on fires, weather, potential for fires, or other deciding factors as made by districts or agencies.

Safety is always our first priority and as part of this document are providing radio frequencies, repeater maps, and emergency contact numbers for you to use.

Please review this document, and if you have any questions, or suggestions for improvement, please contact one of the IA Coordinators or Center Manager.

DISPATCH STANDARDS AND PROCEDURES

Calling NE Dispatch

The proper format for calling Dispatch is TO then FROM and the repeater you are using. For Example: "NE Dispatch, Engine 12" on Calispell East". Dispatch will answer "NE Dispatch, Engine 12". This will assure that we are answering you and not someone else. If NEWICC did not copy your unit number we will say: "NE Dispatch, Unit calling", go with your unit number AND traffic at this time. For example: "NE this is Highlands 121 and I am leaving incident 75 at this time". For calling units, NE Dispatch will say "Engine 12, Northeast Dispatch".

At times, Dispatch may not be able to copy your transmission. You could try a different repeater, change locations, establish a relay person or utilize a cell phone. Please relay any radio issues to a coordinator as soon as possible so they can be addressed in a timely manner. We cannot strive to correct the problem if we are unaware.

Reporting a Fire to Dispatch via Radio

All reports of fire to dispatch will begin with "**NORTHEAST DISPATCH**" followed by the calling unit's ID, the repeater that is being used, the wording "report of fire" and geographic location: i.e. "Northeast Dispatch, Blade 36 on Calispell East", report of fire Jim Creek".

Please never assume that the dispatcher is ready to copy your transmission. Always pause and allow the dispatcher to answer before you continue. Keep in mind that the dispatcher may not only be on the phone but also may be speaking on another repeater.

Signing off Radio

NEWICC will end all radio communication with the current time. Once an hour, NEWICC will sign off with KOD59 and KES84 (as appropriate for the repeater being utilized) followed by the current time.

In turn, all field personnel will sign off with their call sign, confirming closure to their radio communication. This is very important!!

Dispatch Locations

As you move locations, you will need to advise dispatch of your new location, after you get there. Please use MAP B for these references.

ETAs

When giving ETAs all units will state their current location after stating the time - "45 minutes from Deer Park".

Legal Descriptions

Standard format when stating legal descriptions will be **TOWNSHIP, RANGE, SECTION, QUARTER QUARTER**. When relaying legals be sure to preface by using the word "township" prior to the number, as well as "range" and "section". This will help prevent any confusion. Primary driver for this is all dispatch computer programs, including WildCAD, use this format.

Lat & Long

All Latitudes and Longitudes communicated from and to Dispatch will be followed by a confirmation of the format being used.

There are three formats:

Degrees, Minutes, Seconds (D,M,S): 48°27'42" x 117°50' 7" (never with decimals)

Decimal, Degrees (dD): 48.4618 x -117.8353 (not generally used by aircraft)

Decimal, Minutes (D,dM): 48 27.7' x 117 50.1' (DNR rotors prefer)

WildCAD displays all three formats once a legal description has been plotted on the map.

Note: WildCAD utilizes NAD 83 and DNR rotor folks use datum WGS 84. WGS is measured in latitude and longitude, NAD is usually measured in feet but it can also be meters. On the ground there is only a couple feet difference between the two with the big difference in the unit of measure.

Incident Commander

Once an IC is established on a fire it will be relayed to dispatch by name who that individual is. This individual's name will be logged in WildCAD under the "IC" tab. Once the IC is identified, subsequent communications will identify the IC by the incident number, i.e. **"IC 472, Fire Name, Northeast Dispatch"** and vice versa. This is not only very helpful in keeping all incident documentation recorded on the proper incident especially when multiple incidents are occurring, but also stays consistent should there be a transition of IC.

All transitions of IC will be relayed to dispatch using the individual's name and will be documented in WildCAD under the "IC" tab.

Fire Checks and Fire-Outs

To assure that Fire checks and fire outs are properly logged, please use the incident number in your transmission. For example. "NE dispatch, NC325, Fire Check incident 49". This will allow the dispatcher to pull up the correct incident and be ready to log the fire check. Dispatch will answer, "NE Dispatch, 325, go ahead with fire check on incident 49." Use the same exact procedure for Fire Outs.

Report of Fire from Aircraft

All reports of fire from agency aircraft will be relayed to Dispatch on the appropriate primary zone repeater. This call will be answered either by the zone dispatcher or the aircraft dispatcher as a backup.

“MAGNOLIA” DISPATCH PROCEDURES

NEWICC has instituted “Magnolia Dispatch” procedures.

In the event that an individual feels threatened and cannot leave the scene, the individual will call “Magnolia Dispatch” and state name and their location...

For example: “Magnolia Dispatch, Peterson, routine check-in from South Side Gillette Lake”

This alerts NEWICC that employees in the field may be exposed to threats from an individual or individuals or an event is occurring with the potential to harm.

NEWICC will initiate coordination with agency LEO’s, 911 centers and districts to respond to the threat. Individual supervisors will need to ensure their employees check-in/out according to their group/agency procedures during such an event.

IA Desks (All zones)

Dispatching a Report of Fire

During “Normal” Day Shift Operations

1. Receive report of fire, plot in WildCAD. Use WildCAD to determine two closest resources.
2. Simulcast to field on PRIMARY FIRE REPEATERS applicable to zone: “_____ **Zone Units – Report of Fire, (Give general geographic), All Units standby**” **PAUSE** “**This will be incident #____, (give legal description, and whether fire plots In Recip (*w/ownership) or Out of Recip), Engines (or crews) _____ & _____ could I please get ETAs.**”

All ETAs will be documented in the Log. The Dispatcher will direct the two engines/crews to respond to the fire.

The Duty Officer (DO) can alter this response by adding overhead/additional resources, or disregarding resources, etc. If there is a unit with a shorter ETA, this information will be directed to the DO and they will determine response.

3. Once the closest resources have been established and sent, Dispatch will then relay to units responding any additional specifics such as RP, exact address, response from cooperators (fire district, OWF) and any other pertinent information known.
4. At this time, DOs can copy: “DO copied”. If not, dispatch will assure they have. Documentation of all pertinent communication with all resources including any altering of response by DOs will be included in the WildCAD log.

**For Wilderness or roadless COF fires, the duty officer will determine the appropriate response.*

Dispatching a Report of Fire during a WX “EVENT”

1. Receive report of fire, plot in WildCAD.
2. Call to field: “_____ **Duty (and/or additional DOs) (from) Northeast Dispatch, report of fire (give geographic location and whether fire plots In Recip (*w/ownership) or Out of Recip).**”
3. Pause at this point for duty officer(s) to acknowledge dispatch - “**Duty Officer, I copy report of fire.**” Dispatch will then relay the legal description, incident number and any additional specifics known such as RP, exact address, response from cooperators (fire district, OWF) and any other pertinent information known.
4. Duty Officers will take fire report information and from this will evaluate and prioritize response. **The Duty Officer will direct the response.** Be sure to document in the WildCAD log.

* **In Recip State one of the following:** “Recip White” (private), “Recip Green” (FS), “Recip State” or “Recip BLM”.

Emergency Radio Calls

- **Stay Calm**
- **Get the facts** straight before you get on the radio. Get as much of the following information as possible:
 - **Location of incident**
 - **Call “Northeast Dispatch”**
 - **Give your information** including name, repeater, exact location, and the information you’ve gathered.
- **Wait for instruction**
- **Remain Calm**

Safety Precautions

Do not operate the transmitter in close proximity to blasting caps.

Do not operate the radio in an explosive atmosphere (petroleum fuels, gas, solvents, dust, etc.)

Do not operate the transmitter if a person is within two feet of the mobile antenna on the outside of the vehicle.

Forest Guidelines

All field going personnel will check-in and check-out, including a radio check before departing the duty station. Check with your supervisor or unit safety manager for your units’ specific procedure. This procedure ensures that your location is known in case you need to be contacted and also verifies the operation of your radio equipment.

The following policies are in effect Forest-wide:

- All employees traveling to work sites off the Federal or State highway system are required to establish communications upon departure from the duty station until they return either: 1) to the duty station (during regular work hours) or 2) a Federal or State highway system (if after hours).
- Any employee traveling from their duty station to another site via Federal or State highway can at their option, establish communications. It is the traveler's responsibility to "close-out" communications once initial contact is established.
- It is the travelers’ responsibility to maintain positive communications with their supervisor (or other alternative communication site) while in the field.
- During fire season all fire personnel (overhead, crews, engines etc.) will be tracked by NEWICC Dispatch when leaving their duty station.

Keep all radio transmissions short and to the point. Before you pick up the microphone, be sure of the message you wish to convey.

Use of the radio system is based on the following priorities:

Priority 1 Aircraft Emergency Communications

Priority 2 Emergencies involving danger to life or property.

Priority 3 Flight following

Priority 4 Fire related traffic (i.e.: initial attack dispatching, weather reports)

Priority 5 All other administrative traffic.

NEWICC Dispatch retains the option of assigning priorities based on circumstances existing at the time and retains the final decision pertaining to radio frequency conflicts. Dispatch will daily broadcast the weather reports, red flag warnings, and occasionally other messages. All broadcasts will begin with the announcement "All stations, standby for..."

NEWICC MEDICAL RESPONSE FIELD GUIDE

1. Level of Severity

RED: 1. Airway obstruction. 2. Difficulty breathing. 3. Major blood loss. 4. Cardiac chest pain. 5. Crush injury to the chest. 6. Penetrated object. 7. Open fracture. 8. 2° or 3° burn more than 4 palm sizes. 9. Anaphylactic shock from bee sting. 10. Head or spine injury.

YELLOW: 1. Closed fracture. 2. Significant trauma; Lacerations and bleeding not controlled by pressure. 3. Not able to walk. 4. 2° or 3° burn, no more than 1 or 2 palm sizes.

GREEN: 1. Small area abrasions or lacerations. 2. Bleeding controlled by pressure. 3. Minor sprain. 4. General sickness.

Ambulance or Medivac Helicopter needed. Medical radio traffic has priority.

Ambulance or consider air transport if at remote location. Medical radio traffic may have priority.

Ground transport via crew, field medic, or consider air if at remote location.

If burns meet Burn Injury Criteria (2nd degree burn on 5% of total Body Surface Area or on face, hands, feet, genitalia, perineum, or major joints, ANY size 3rd degree burns, Electrical burns, including lightning, inhalation injury is suspected, burns accompanied with any traumatic injury (such as fractures) Or if there is any doubt as to the severity of the burn injury, the recommended action should be to facilitate the **immediate referral** and transport the firefighter to the nearest burn center.

2. Patient Assessment/Injuries & /Treatment

Patient #1 - _____

Patient #2 - _____

CHECK FOR MEDIC ALERT TAGS ON WRIST OR NECK

Use Assessment page 42-48 of IRPG (2010).

- Level of consciousness
- Breathing rate
- Pulse rate
- Skin condition

Injury

Bleeding, Fracture, Head injury, Eye, Heat, Burn, Bee Sting

3. Patient Location

Geographic _____

Lat: _____ ' Long: _____
D M S D M S

Road #, Mountain, Campground, GPS

4. Special Equipment Needed

Hoist, SKED, Backboard, Litter, Rope Rescue, Trauma Kit

5. Person in Charge and On Scene Medic

EMT, Crewleader,

6. Landing Zone Location

Geographic _____

Lat: _____ ' Long: _____
D M S D M S

Use LZ Area Selection page 57 of IRPG (2010). Set GPS on WGS-84, use degrees, minutes, seconds.

7. Landing Zone Hazards

Trees, power lines, wind, slope

8. Patient Affiliation

Agency, Private, Contractor
REMEMBER NO NAMES OVER RADIO!!!

FIRE REPORT INFORMATION

For all fire reports there are “Firestat Report” cards. These cards are used to collect the required information for all fire reports done on all jurisdictions served from the Center. There are some questions that are specific to DNR fires, and some questions that are specific to federal fires. Essentially, the fire report information is derived from the Initial Size Up and the information from these cards. Firestat Report cards are available from Dispatch or the districts for your use.

Initial Size Up is particularly important to dispatch and to the fire managers making decisions. Immediately, upon arrival, please give the size up to dispatch. * are required for Fire Report information.

Size Up

Estimated Size

Fire Character

Fuel Types

*Flame Length

*Wind

*Aspect

*Slope position and %

Legal or Lat and Long

Jurisdiction

*IC

Resources needed

For the most part, if there is not a lot of radio traffic, we would like the fire information over the radio, at the convenience of both parties. There may be times that the dispatcher has fire traffic on another repeater and does not have time to take this information, please be understanding to this. We are requesting that this information be given to us in 3 parts along with the updates of the status of the fire. You can combine 2 parts at once, but please do not combine all 3 parts, it is also important to give status of the fire periodically. By doing this and breaking up the parts of the fire reports, it is not such a long communication on the radio. Also there are some questions that you may not know the answer to. Dispatch can take this information later over the phone or at a better time for you.

****Important Note:** Always give the 3 parts in the order below. You do not need to say the question as long as you always, always, give them in this order. For Example: “IC377, NE Dispatch”...[Allow time for dispatcher to answer.](#) “I have an update and Part 1 when you are ready to copy...” [Allow time for dispatcher to answer.](#) “Currently, the fire is 100% knocked down and we are 70% trailed, I have also released NC351 at this time, and have part 1 ready.” [Allow time for dispatcher to answer.](#) “Part 1, Lightning, T33, R40, Section 12, NENW, .3, Private, DNR, Major Road, today’s date at 1430.”

Part 1: Cause
Confirmed Legal
Acres Total
Burn Area Ownership (acres)
Confirmed Burn Area Jurisdiction (acres)
Name**
Fire Start Date and Time

Part 2: Elevation
 Temp
 Humidity
 Complexity
 Fire Contained, Date and Time
 Fire Controlled, Date and Time

Part 3: **DNR**
 Type of Land
 Tree Species
 Damages
 Landowner Caused
 Citation Issued
 Fire Starter County of Residence
 Cost Recovery
 WFS Resources or Other

USFS
 Geographic Location
 NFDRS Fuel Model
 Cover Class
 General Cause
 Residences/Structures Destroyed

 Fire Out Date and Time

All Fires on all jurisdictions served from the Center will follow the Fire Naming Standards as outlined below:
Must include a geographic reference
Keep at 3-4 words (prefer 3)
No Names of people
The Cause must not be in the name
The word “Fire” is NOT part of the name
You can be creative however, be mindful that this fire name will be published. Things also to keep in mind: Fire Manager’s approval of the name, public perception, media, fire reporting in the National Situation Report, or fires changing in complexity.

FINANCIAL CODES

For each and every fire there will be a financial code to charge to. DNR fires will be an alpha designator consisting of 3 letters, assigned to each fire. Federal fires are P codes. For DNR fires, you may be brought over on a staging assignment and be charging to 223 and the specific alpha for the district you are assigned to, however as soon as you are dispatched to an incident, it is important to charge to THAT fire's alpha, until such time that you are released back to staging.

DNR STAGING CODES – 2011

Name	Alpha Designator until 6/30/2011	Alpha Designator after 7/1/11
NORTHEAST STAGING	KEA	BEA
HIGHLANDS STAGING	KEB	BEB
SOUTH OKANOGAN STAGING	KEC	BEC
NORTH COLUMBIA STAGING	KED	BED
ARCADIA STAGING	KEE	BEE

Federal P-Codes – 2011

ABC Misc Fire Code is P6EK2S
DNR Recip Fires / Code is P6FAX6

P codes will be established only for direct suppression expenditures through the FireCode system. Base salary will be charged to wildland fire suppression (WFSU) for all employees assigned to fire incidents.

Each land based unit will have one code for ABCD fires. These codes will be the same as in 2010, and will be reestablished by ASC for 2011. All ABCD codes will be used with the region/unit override. The ABCD code for the Colville National Forest is P6EK2S. This ABCD codes will be used for the following:

- Initial response to wildfires.
- False alarms (including FS response to DOI false alarms)
- Extended response to wildfires under 300 acres (except as noted above)

FOR ALL FEDERAL RESPONSE ON DNR JURISDICTION FIRES – DURING RECIP AGREEMENT P6FAX6 OR IF REIMBURSABLE (OUTSIDE RECIP AGREEMENT) OR COST RECOVERY, A SEPARATE PCODE WILL BE PULLED.

Other Federal P-Codes

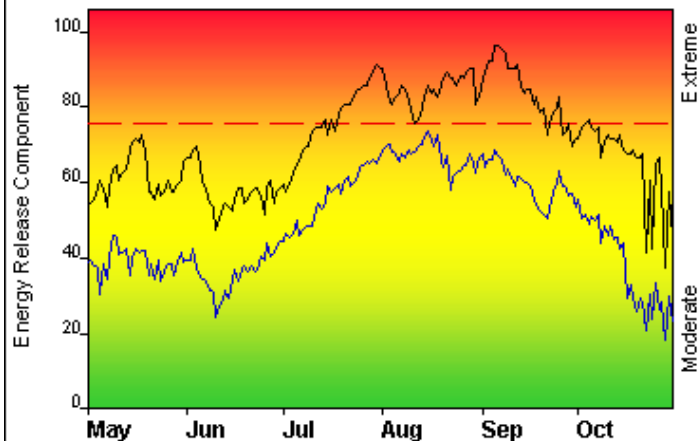
P-Codes will be pulled by NEWICC for each fire on BLM or US Fish & Wildlife protections and on DNR fires that BLM, US Fish and Wildlife respond to.

POCKET CARDS

Colville NF West Side

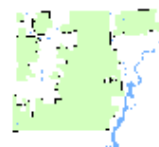
FIRE DANGER -- Colville NF West Side

Maximum, Average, and 90th Percentile, based on 10 years data



Fire Danger Area:

- ◆ Colville NF West Side
- ◆ F/WX 687
- ◆ Lane Ck. R/W/S 452511
- * Meets NWCG Wx Station Standards



Fire Danger Interpretation:



- EXTREME** -- Use extreme caution
- (Caution)** -- Watch for change
- Moderate** -- Lower Potential, but always be aware

Maximum -- Highest Energy Release Component by day for 2000 - 2009

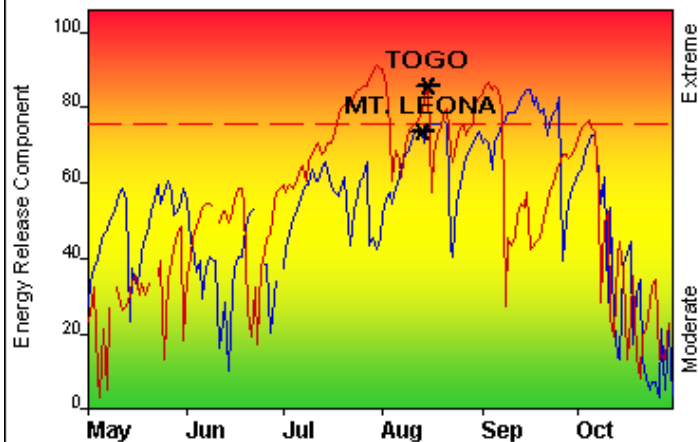
Average -- shows peak fire season over 10 years (1701 observations)

90th Percentile -- Only 10% of the 1701 days from 2000 - 2009 had an Energy Release Component above 75

Local Thresholds - Watch out:

Combinations of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior:
20' Wind Speed over 3 mph, RH less than 17%,
Temperature over 84, 1000-Hour Fuel Moisture less than 9

Years to Remember: 2001 2003



Fuel Model: G - Short-Needle (Heavy Dead)

Remember what Fire Danger tells you:

- ✓ Energy Release Component gives seasonal trends calculated from 2 pm temperature, humidity, daily temperature & rh ranges, and precip duration.
- ✓ Wind is NOT part of ERC calculation.
- ✓ Watch local conditions and variations across the landscape -- Fuel, Weather, Topography.
- ✓ Listen to weather forecasts -- especially WIND.

Past Experience:

8/13/2001 Mt- Leona- 6144 Acres
Temp.-88, RH -20, ERC -73, SC-6, BI -50, 1000 FM- 10
8/18/2003 Togo- 5285 Acres
Temp. 96, RH -9, ERC -85, SC- 7, BI- 56, 1000 FM-8

20ft. Winds effected by terrain for this station.

Responsible Agency: USFS

FF+4.1 Beta 06/10/2010-12:26 (C:\Program Files\FireFamilyPlus 4\pocket cards)

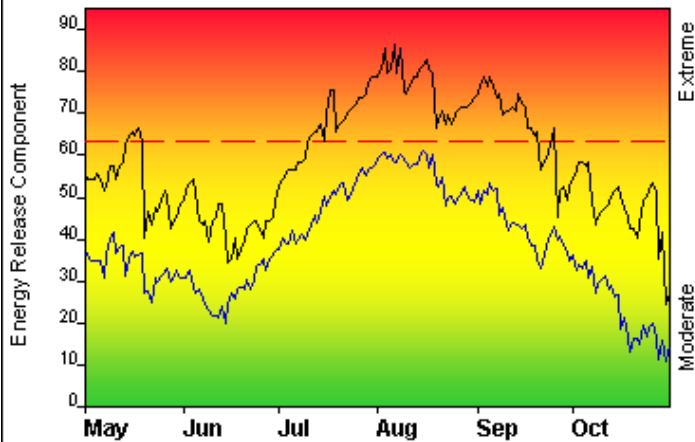
Design by NWCG Fire Danger Working Team

POCKET CARDS

Colville NF East Side

FIRE DANGER -- Colville NF East Side

Maximum, Average, and 90th Percentile, based on 10 years data



Fire Danger Area:

- ◆ Colville NF East Side
- ◆ FWX 686
- ◆ Tacoma Ck. RAWS 453413
- * Meets NWCG Wx Station Standards



Fire Danger Interpretation:



- EXTREME** -- Use extreme caution
- (Caution)** -- Watch for change
- Moderate** -- Lower Potential, but always be aware

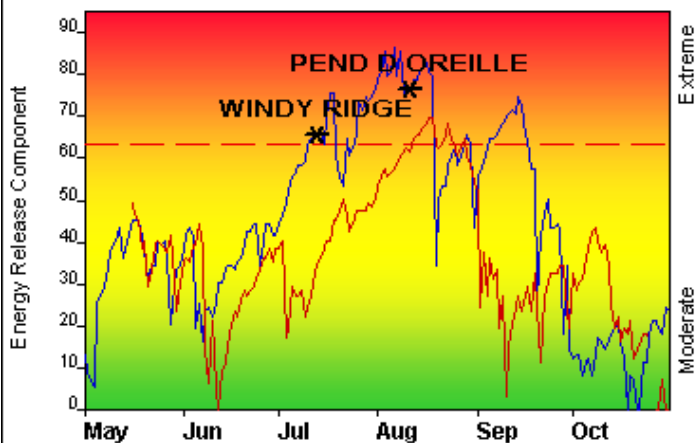
Maximum -- Highest Energy Release Component by day for 2000 - 2009

Average -- shows peak fire season over 10 years (1649 observations)

90th Percentile -- Only 10% of the 1649 days from 2000 - 2009 had an Energy Release Component above 63

Local Thresholds - Watch out: Combinations of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior:
20' Wind Speed over 8 mph, RH less than 21%,
Temperature over 86, 1000-Hour Fuel Moisture less than 11

Years to Remember: 2007 2000



Fuel Model: G - Short-Needle (Heavy Dead)

Remember what Fire Danger tells you:

- ✓ Energy Release Component gives seasonal trends calculated from 2 pm temperature, humidity, daily temperature & rh ranges, and precip duration.
- ✓ Wind is NOT part of ERC calculation.
- ✓ Watch local conditions and variations across the landscape -- Fuel, Weather, Topography.
- ✓ Listen to weather forecasts -- especially WIND.

Past Experience:

8/11/2007 Pend Oreille 40218 Acres (218 in the US & 40000 in Canada)
Temp-78, RH- 18, ERC- 76, SC-9, BI-61, 1000 FM-8
7/13/2007 Windy Ridge 218 Acres
Temp-100, RH- 16, ERC- 65, SC-5, BI-45, 1000 FM-11

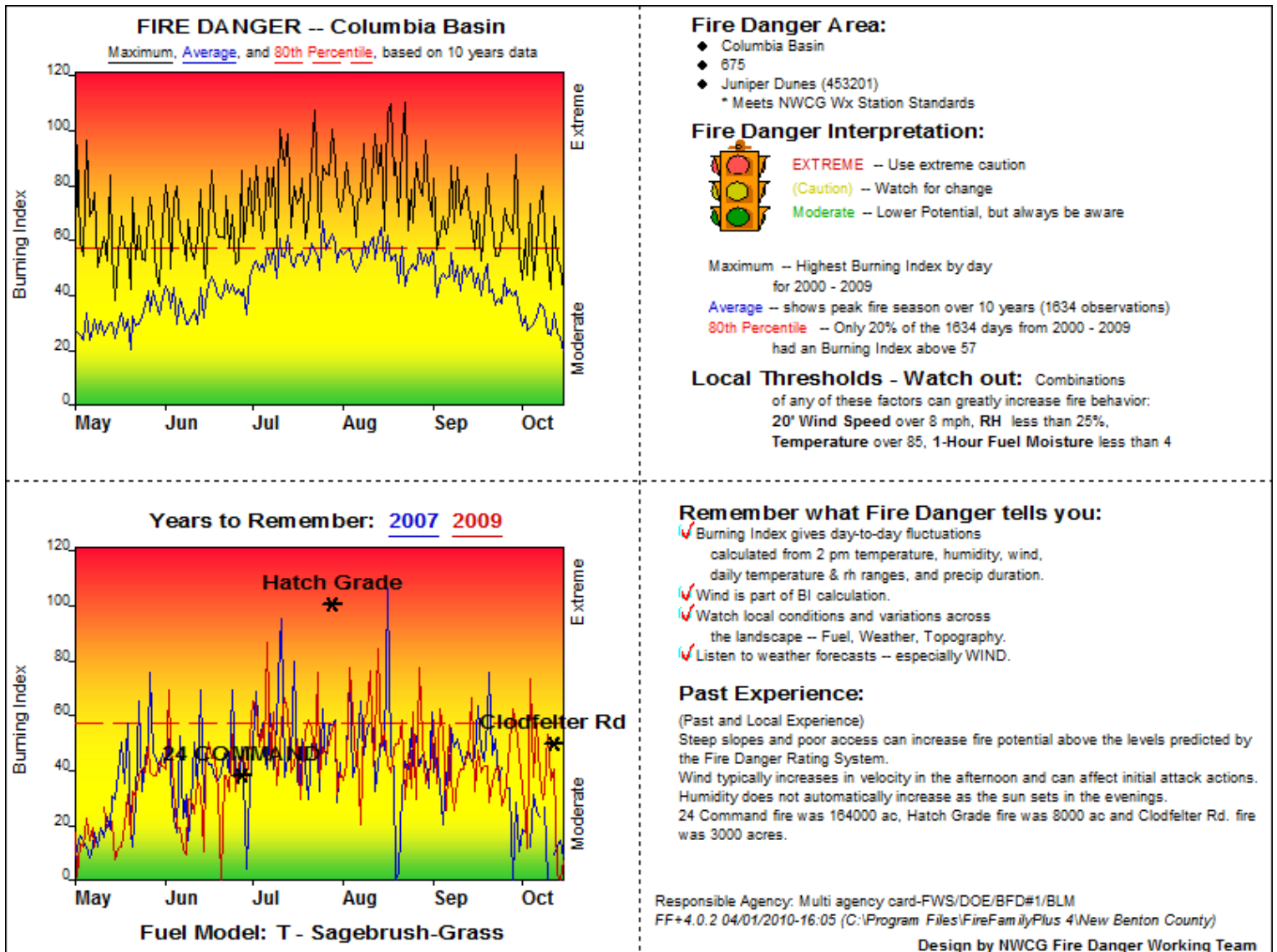
Responsible Agency: USFS

FF-4.1 Beta 06/10/2010-12:31 (C:\Program Files\FireFamilyPlus 4\data\tacoma pocket)

Design by NWCG Fire Danger Working Team

POCKET CARDS

Columbia Basin



The thought process and some of assumptions made when drafting the 2010 Pocket Card covering the southern portion of the Columbia Basin.

1. The Geographic area covered by this card includes:
 - a. All of Benton County
 - b. All of Franklin County
 - c. Extreme southern end of Grant and Adams County
 - d. Western portion of Walla Walla County
2. Lands protected by the following administrative units are covered by the card.
 - a. Benton County Fire District #1
 - b. Columbia Wildlife Refuge
 - c. McNary Wildlife Refuge
 - d. Umatilla Wildlife Refuge
 - e. Saddle Mountain/Hanford Reach Wildlife Refuges
 - f. USFWS Arid Lands Ecology Project
 - g. A portion of the lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management --Washington State Office
 - h. Department of Energy--Hanford Nuclear Reservation

3. Weather Station Selection: We compared the five candidate stations in the local area and selected Juniper Dunes as the most representative station to base the card on. This station is maintained and operated by the BLM office in Spokane.
 - a. Umatilla station was discounted because of the heavy influence of the Columbia River.
 - b. Juniper Dunes, Saddle Mountain, and Hanford Meteorology stations were essentially the same with respect to daily NFDRS outputs. Juniper Dunes was favored as it had the most complete data set available. (10 years with few missed observations.) Saddle Mountain has only 8 years of data and Hanford had a significant number of missed observations.
 - c. Columbia was discounted because it was located on the extreme north end of the area and is influenced to some extent by the lakes and wetlands in the area.
4. The card is based on Burning Index calculated for the T fuel model with annual herbaceous vegetation type. The Juniper Dunes weather station data shows a reasonably good statistical correlation between daily weather and large fire occurrence for this indices/fuel bed combination. The data produced an R square value of .80 with an associated chi squared value of 2.5. (Large fire definition for this purpose was 50 acres.)
5. After analyzing seasonal fire occurrence for the area it was determined that the appropriate time period to display on the card was May 1 thru October 15. Even though fires occur outside this period, they were insignificant in terms of complexity and threat.
6. Other parameters used when calculating indices and plotting the seasonal fire danger trends included:
 - a. Slope Class 1
 - b. Climate Class 1
7. Critical thresholds displayed were determined by looking at the conditions associated with large fire occurrence over the past 6 years. To some these conditions may seem like a normal summer day. In reality they says that you can have critical burning conditions just about every day throughout the summer.
 - a. Temperature—85 degrees
 - b. Relative Humidity—25%
 - c. 20 Foot Wind Speed—8 mph
 - d. 1 hour fuel moisture—4%
8. The critical threshold line is based on the 80th percentile value. This corresponds to the lower threshold used by the BLM and was felt to best represent when critical burning conditions can be expected in this area.
9. The individuals drafting the card felt the narrative statements included in the Past Experience section of the previous edition of the card were appropriate to include on the 2010 card.

Directions to NEWICC Dispatch

From Highway 395 (Main Street Colville), turn east on East 3rd Avenue. Continue up hill past Colville Valley Concrete and take a hard right on Silke Road. NEWICC Dispatch is located south of Vaagens Baseball fields (first building on left). (Map F). DNR NE Region Headquarters is next door.

The Colville National Forest Supervisor's Office is located at 765 South Main in Colville; also shown on Colville SOUTH Map (Map E) as USFS just north of the SOUTH roundabout on the East side of the street.

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

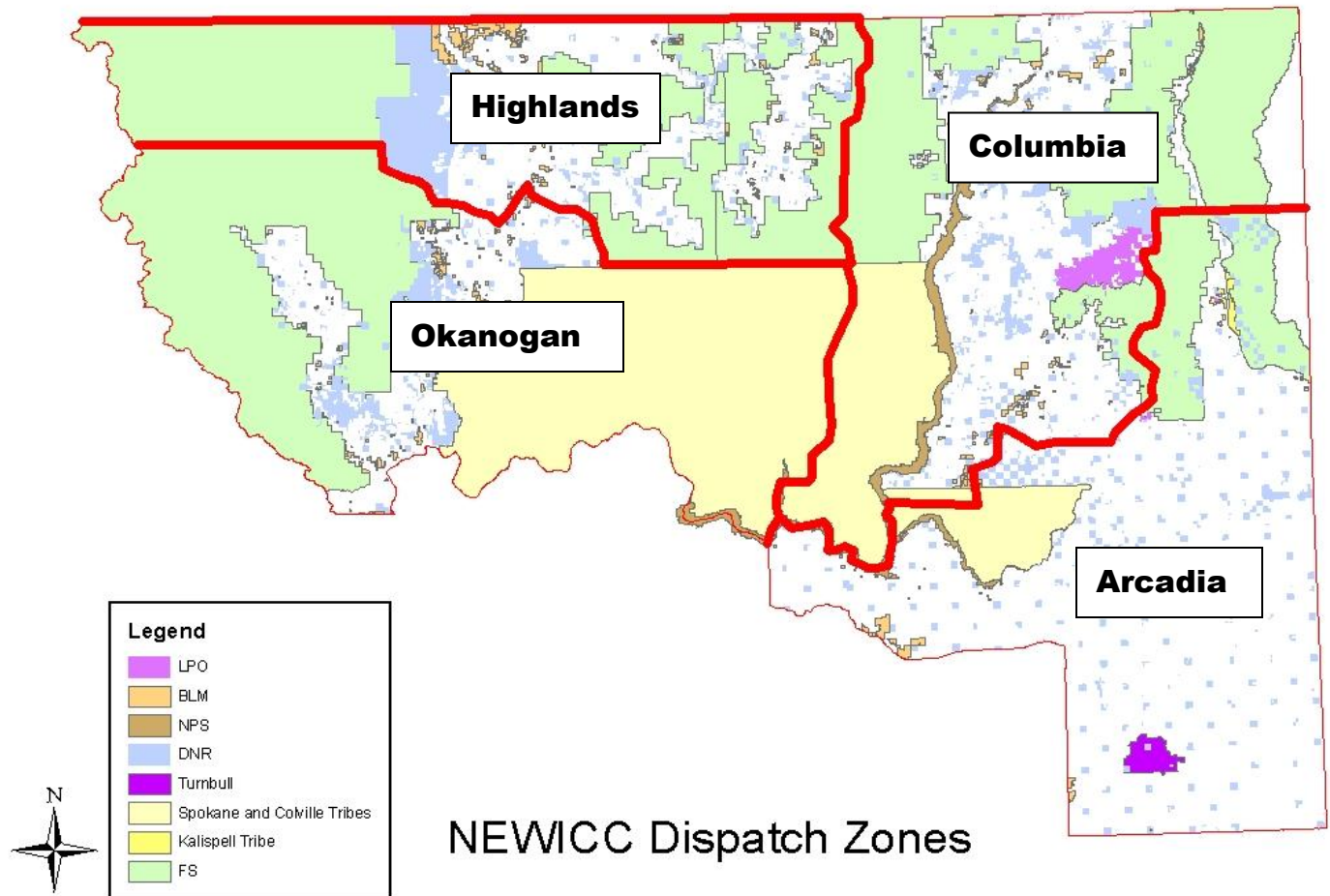
COUNTY SHERIFF OFFICES/WSP/BORDER PATROL	PHONE NUMBERS
Stevens County Sheriff's Office	509-684-2555
Pend Oreille County Sheriff's Office	509-447-1980
Ferry County Sheriff's Office	509-775-3132
Okanogan County Sheriff's Office	509-422-7232
Lincoln County Sheriff's Office	509-725-3501
Spokane County Sheriff's Office	509-532-8931
WSP – ST,FY,SP,PO,LI - Counties	509-456-4109
WSP – Okanogan County	1-800-283-7806
WSP – Emergency Operations Center	1-800-258-5990
Border Patrol Pilots (Hi-Lo)	509-535-9416
Border Patrol – Dispatch	1-800-218-9788
Border Patrol – Colville Office	509-684-6272
Border Patrol – Metaline Falls	509-446-1037
MedStar	1-800-422-2440

<u>HOSPITALS / CLINICS</u>	LOCATION	PHONE NUMBER
Okanogan/Douglas Hospital * Heliport 48-06.00N / 119-48.00W	Brewster 507 Hospital Way, Brewster, WA 98812	689-2517
Chattaroy Family Medicine (Clinic)	Chattaroy 34705 N Newport Hwy, Suite A, Chattaroy WA 99003	292-2700
Chewelah Community Health Center	Chewelah 509 East Main Avenue, Chewelah, WA 99109	935-8424
Providence - St. Joseph Hospital * FAA 6WA0 Heliport 48-17.49N / 117-42.56W	Chewelah 500 E. Webster, Chewelah, WA 99109	935-8211
Providence / Mt. Carmel Hospital * FAA 77WA Heliport 48-32.45N / 117-53.33W	Colville 982 E. Columbia Ave, Colville WA 99114	684-2561
Northeast Wash. Medical Group	Colville 1200 E. Columbia Street Colville, WA 99114	684-3701
Lincoln Hospital	Davenport Ste 4, 100 3rd Street Davenport, WA 99122	725-7101
Curlew Medical Clinic	Curlew 9 Kettle River Court Curlew, WA 99118	779-4049
Boundary Hospital	Grand Forks, B.C 7649 - 22nd Street Grand Forks, BC V0H 1H0	250-443-2100
Northeast Wash. Medical Group	Kettle Falls 840 S. Meyers Street Kettle Falls, WA 99141	685-7848
Loon Lake Community Health Center	Loon Lake 3994 Colville Road Loon Lake, WA 99148-9789	233-8412

HOSPITALS / CLINICS Continued	LOCATION	PHONE NUMBER	
Newport Family Medicine	Newport 100 S. Scott Street Newport, WA 99156	447-3139	
Northport Medical Clinic	Northport 411 Summit Avenue Northport, WA 99157	732-4252	
Mid-Valley Hospital * FAA 9WA5 Heliport 48-43.75N / 119-32.78W	Omak 810 Jasmine Street Omak, WA 98841-9578	826-1760	
Omak Clinic	Omak 916 Koala Drive Omak, WA 98841 USA	826-1800	
Mid Valley Clinic	Omak 529 Jasmine Street Omak, WA 98841-9589	826-1600	
Kettle River Community Health	Orient 141 Cemetery Drive Orient, WA 99160	684-5521	
Ferry County Memorial Hospital * FAA WN82 Heliport 48-39.15N / 118-43.81 W	Republic 36 Klondike Rd Republic, WA 99166-9700	775-3333	
Republic Medical Clinic	Republic 10 Ros Circle Republic, WA 99166	775-3153	
Harborview Medical Center (Burn Center) * FAA WA53 Heliport 47-36-.23N / 122-19.39W	Seattle 325 Ninth Ave. Seattle, WA 98104	(206) 223-3000	
Deaconess Hospital * FAA 07WA Heliport 47-39.11N / 117-25.47 W	Spokane 800 West Fifth Avenue Spokane, WA 99204	458-7100 (ER)	458-5800 (Main)
Providence - Holy Family Hospital Emergency * FAA 09WA Heliport 47-42.62N / 117-24.41W	Spokane 5633 North Lidgerwood Street, Spokane, WA 99208	482-2460 (ER)	482-0111 (Main)
Providence - Sacred Heart Hospital (Level 2 Trauma Center) * FAA 05WA Heliport 47-38-89N / 117-24.81W	Spokane 101 West 8th Avenue Spokane, WA 99204	474-3344 (ER)	474-3131 (Main)
Valley Hospital & Medical Center	Spokane 12606 E Mission Avenue, Spokane Valley, WA 99216	924-6650	
Washington Poison Center	Seattle 155 Northeast 100th St, #100 Seattle, WA 98125	1-800-222-1222	
Springdale Community Health Center	Springdale 114 South Main Street Springdale, WA 99173	258-4234	
North Valley Hospital	Tonasket 203 S Western Ave Tonasket, WA 98855-8803	486-2151	
North Valley Family Medicine	Tonasket 17 S Western Ave Tonasket, WA 98855-9270	486-2174	
Methow Valley Family Practice	Twisp 541 E 2nd Ave Twisp, WA 98856	997-2011	

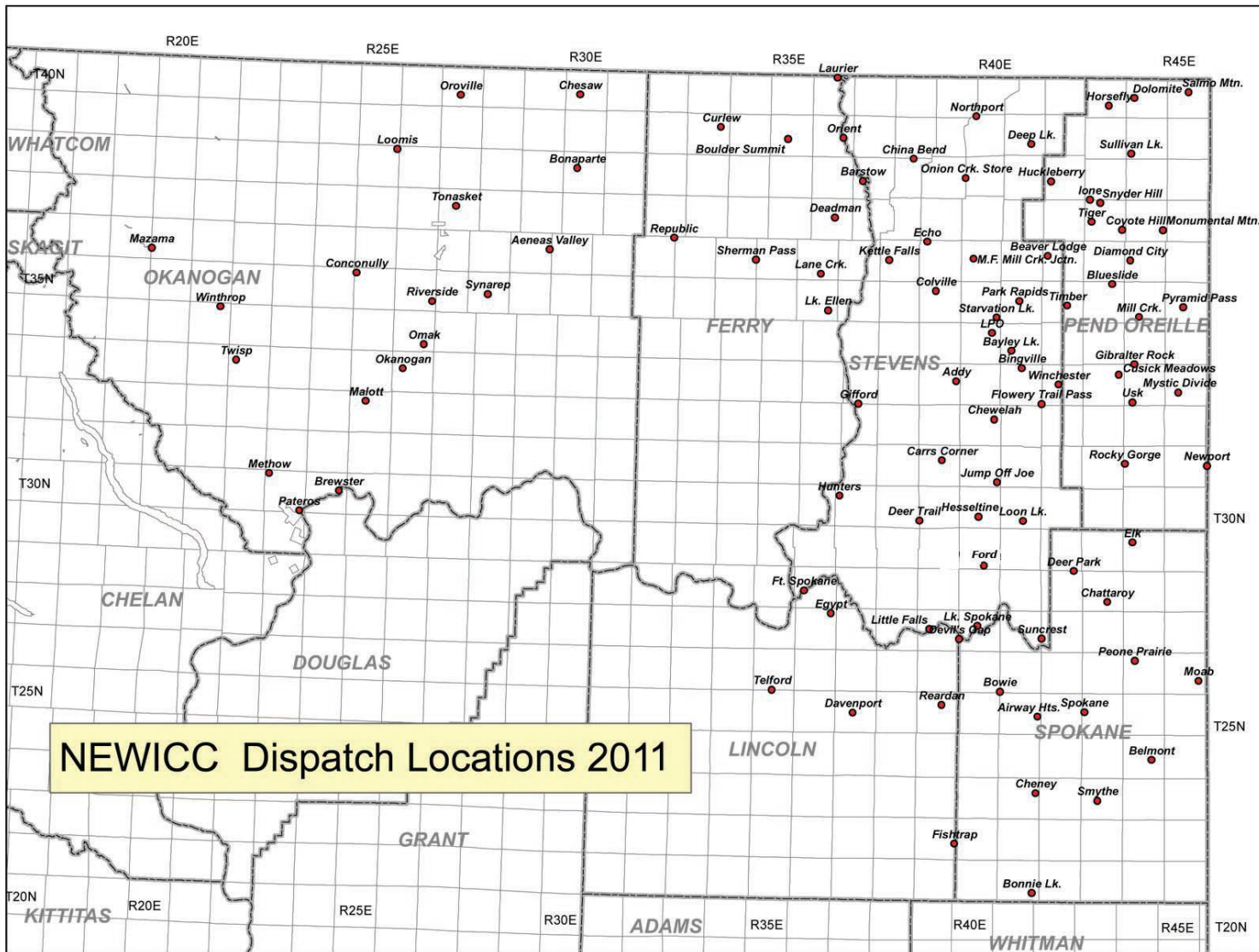
Minor Emergency/Urgent Care	LOCATION	PHONE NUMBER
Rockwood Clinic Urgent Care	Spokane 400 East Fifth Avenue Spokane, WA 99202	838-2531
Rockwood Clinic Urgent Care	Spokane – Northside 9001 N. Country Homes Boulevard Spokane, WA 99218-2072	744-1710
Rockwood Clinic Urgent Care	Spokane – Valley 14408 East Sprague Avenue Spokane Valley, WA 99216	744-1749
Deaconess Hospital Urgent Care	Spokane – Northside 6208 North Colton Street Spokane, WA 99208	489-2372
Valley Hospital Urgent Care	Spokane – Valley 2713 N Argonne Rd Spokane, WA	922-9254
Deaconess Hospital Urgent Care	Spokane - South Hill 3016 East 57 th Avenue Spokane, WA 99223	448-6699
Liberty Lake First Care	Liberty Lake 1431 N Liberty Lake Rd # B, Liberty Lake, WA	473-5850
Deer Park Urgent Care	Deer Park 702 S Park St Deer Park, WA 99006	262-9000

MAP A NEWICC DISPATCH ZONES



MAP B

Dispatch Locations



MAP C NEWICC RADIO REPEATER MAP

